



PRACTICE OF THE LAW

WALTER ROSS, Writer to the Signet, opens his Class for the ensuing season, in the Great Room above the Dean of Guild Court, upon Tuesday the 13th instant, at one o'clock afternoon.

This day is published,

BY JOHN BELL,

A CATALOGUE

SEVERAL COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS,

LATELY PURCHASED.

Containing a large assortment of the best Authors in most Branches of Learning.

AMONGST THEM ARE IN

- QUARTO.**
Antiq. of England and Wales, by Gage, with some hundred plates, 4 vols.
Anderson's Diplomacy, rare.
English Britannica, 7 vols. gilt.
Cassell's Britannica, 2 vols. best edit.
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Machin's Universal History, 16 vols.
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Douglas's Dictionary, L. P.
A Large Collection of Maps, Atlases, &c.
Disquisition des Arts et Metiers, 10 vols.
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A complete collection of Scots Law.
Yates of the House of Commons, 10 vols.
A Choice Assortment of Physic and Surgery.
Dissertation de Divinité.
Cyclopædia in large, to 1771, 8 vols.
Cyclopædia of the Statutes, best edit. 6 vols.
Dictionnaire - Johnson's, 2 vols.
Bible, Savary, 3 vols. Morery, 4 vols.
Bouquet, Chénier, 4 vols.
Borelli Scapula, Scots Append. 2 vols. best edit.
- SMALL.**
Baker's History, 4 vols.
Lytton's History, 4 vols.
Dr Robertson's Works, 7 vols. gilt.
Dr Blair's Lectures, 2 vols.
Dr Henry's History, 4 vols.
Lord Bolingbroke's Works, 3 vols.
D. Hume's History and Essays, 8 vols.
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols.
Pergulf's Roman History, 3 vols.
Watson's Philip, 3 vols.
Lord Kames's Sketches, 3 vols.
Campbell's Political Survey, 2 vols.
Gibbon's Roman History, 3 vols.
Bacon's Works, 7 vols. gilt.
Locke's Works, 4 vols. gilt.
Hollis's Memoirs, 2 vols.
Hawkins's History of Multis, 3 vols.
History of Jamaica, 3 vols. gilt.
Orme's History of India, 3 vols.
Philosophical Transactions, 12 vols.
Edinburgh Dictionary of Arts, 10 vols.
Burching's Geography, 6 vols. gilt.
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. best edit.
Ruffhead's Statutes, 13 vols.
Feyjoo Theatro Critico, 12 vols.
Mém. de Lamberty, 14 vols.
N. Vite di Pittori, &c. 7 vols.
Hist. de Polybe, 7 vols.
Giannoni Ill. di Napoli, 5 vols.
Pomart's Tour, 3 vols.

The Books in general are in fine condition, many of them the best editions, and remarkably well bound. They are priced very cheap, and can be sold for ready money only; and will begin selling on Friday the 14th November 1783; and the sale will continue till all are disposed of.

BY JOHN BELL, Parliament Square.

Who gives the full value for any Library of Books.

Catalogues may be had at the place of sale, and from the Book-sellers of the chief towns in Scotland.

PATENT PISTOLS, SPURS, and SNUFFERS.

PETER FORRESTER, and COMPANY most respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and customers, That one of the partners has just returned from London, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. where he has been for a considerable time, and has bestowed the utmost care and attention in choosing out and purchasing from the best makers, & the lowest ready money prices, a Very Large, Complete, and Elegant Assortment of Jewellery and Hardware, the particulars whereof being too numerous for an advertisement; they can only mention the following, which they can with great justice and propriety recommend as articles of the very best qualities, and far cheaper than goods of the kind have ever been sold in this country.

Tea Kitchens and Coffee Pots, plain, brown, and with plated mounting.
Plated Tea Kitchens, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, &c.
Plated Table, Chamber, and Bracket Candlesticks.
Japanned Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, Waiters, &c.
Japanned and inlaid Tea and Coffee Pots.
Some very capital double-barrelled Guns.
A great variety of single-barrelled ditto.
Ditto of Swords, Hangers, &c. with belts and hooks, all kinds.
Ditto of Single and double-barrelled Pistols.
A complete assortment of the most elegant patterns of Silver Shoe-Buckles.
Ditto of Setts, Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, plain, and with gold edgings.
A large and most elegant assortment of fashionable Plated Buckles, consisting of many hundred dozens, all different patterns.
Gold Watches, plain, engraved and enameled, capped and jeweled; horizontal and with seconds.
Silver, Gilt, Tortoise-shell, and Shagreen ditto, with a vast variety of Gold, Steel, Gilt, Leather, and Silk Chains; as also of Gold and Gilt Seals, Hooks, Keys, Trinkets, &c.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Tea-knives; with silver-plated, green and white Ivory, Ebony, Horn, Cocoa, Barrwood, Hartshorn, and Bone Handles; a large assortment, from 5 s. to 5 guineas per dozen.
Cases for Knives, Forks, and Spoons, of Mahogany, Paper, Shagreen, &c.
Umbrellas of all kinds, from 9 s. 6 d. to 35 s. each.
Pocket and Memorandum-books of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Morocco, Silk, Tamboor, and other Covers.
A complete assortment of Ring and Breast-pins of the different fashions and patterns that are just now universally worn in London, with and without hair-pieces, paintings, &c.
They beg leave also to recommend the new-invented Patent Pistols, Snuffers, and Spurs, that are so universally approved of as the most useful and curious that have ever appeared.
The highest prices are given for Gold and Silver Lace, &c. Silver Plate, and all kinds of Jewellery Work made and repaired.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office.

THE Annual Premiums and King's Duty upon Insurances in this Office, due at the present term of Martinmas, are desired to be paid immediately, as by neglecting the same fifteen days after the term due the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please therefore call at the office, where receipts are granted for old premiums, and policies issued for new insurances.

N. B. The passage to the office from the Parliament-cloze, being presently shut up, the entry from the High Street is by Belf Wynd, opposite the Tolbooth.

November 12, 1783.

THE OUTCASTS COMFORTED:

A SERMON,

Delivered at the University in Philadelphia, Jan. 4. 1784. to the Members of the Baptist Church, who have been rejected by their Brethren for holding the doctrine of the final Reformation of all things.

By ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

With an Appendix by the Editor, (the Rev. Dr. Wadley in Kent) addressed to Jews, Deists, and Christians.

By whom are preparing for the Press in two volumes 8vo.

1. Differtation on the Choud of Glory. 2. On the Choud of Glory.

On the Divine Names; in which the errors of Baurist, Arianist, and others, will be corrected by the testimony of the Scriptures. 4. On the Rebirth of Paviour, Peteroff, Tabernacles, and on the Year of Jubilee. 5. The Types of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. 6. A full answer to Dr Priestly's Serious Appeal, in seven letters, and an examination of his account of the corruption of Christianity. 7. On this Ark, and Deluge, shown to be representations of a moral state and salvation to lost creatures. 8. Centuries of Strictures on the opinions of London's late Translation of Isaiah, &c.

All the Works of the Editor on the most important branches of Christianity, as the antidote to the Law, may be had at Mr H. Trapp, bookbinder and printer, No. 1, Peter-street, Row, and at the Author's, No. 24, Hoxton-Square, London.

Oct. 24. 1783.

A CARGO OF FINE APPLES, various kinds,

fit for the table or baking: To be sold in a loft, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

APPLES.

TO be sold in a loft at the foot of Tolbooth-street, Leith, a parcel of fine FOREIGN APPLES, of various sorts for baking and table use, Golden and Zealand Pippins, Nonpareils, Golden Rennets, and Pearmain, Russets, and very few large Fallwoods which will keep over winter. Attention will be given at the above loft, from eight o'clock in the morning to four afternoon.

N. B. As there is but a small quantity of the above apples, those who may want them, will please take the opportunity to provide themselves in time.

Edinburgh, 11th Nov. 1783.

LIEUT. GENERAL MACKAY, Commander of

his Majesty's Forces, &c. in North Britain, hereby gives notice, that he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons willing to supply by contract, BREAD for his Majesty's 9th Regiment of foot, now lying in Edinburgh Castle.

The bread is to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran has been taken, by means of an eight shilling cloth. Each soldier's allowance of this bread for four days, is a well baked loaf, weighing six pounds.

The proposals to be sealed, and addressed to John Melville, Esq, Secretary to Lieut. General Mackay, on or before Saturday next the 15th instant.

HORSES to be run out during the WINTER.

JAMES WIGHT Farmer at Milton; in the parish of Pencarthland, and county of East-Lothian, takes in Horses to run out till the middle of April next, at Fourpence per night, and One shilling to the servant.

The horses have excellent forage, are stabled every night, get plenty of straw, and are well littered. If required, they will get corn at seven pence per night. No stallions nor diseased horses will be taken in. Mr Wight not liable for accidents.

The best proof of the care taken is the encouragement Mr Wight has hitherto met with from the same gentlemen for these many years past.

Mr Robertson at the Black Bull, foot of the Pleasants, will give any information needful, and direct the road to Milton.

N. B. Horses to be paid for when taken away.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of BENJAMIN CROOKSHANK, Merchant and Joiner in Aberdeen.

THAT upon the application of JOHN BOND of London, merchant, Lord Chancellor officiating as Lord Ordinary on the bills, did, upon the 11th November current, request the whole real and personal estate of the said Benjamin Crookshank, within the jurisdiction of the Court, and appointed his Creditors to meet at Aberdeen, within the house of Alexander Mason vintner there, upon the 29th day of November current, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim-factor upon the said sequestrated estate, and granted commission to the Sheriff-depute of Aberdeen, or his substitutes, and failing them to any of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, or Judges of the Peace of the said shire to attend the said Meeting of creditors, and receive production of their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, as required by the statute.

These are, therefore, intimating to the creditors of the said Benjamin Crookshank to meet at Aberdeen, within the house of the said Alexander Mason vintner there, upon the said 29th day of November current, in order to name an interim-factor upon the said Benjamin Crookshank's sequestrated estate; and at same time, to produce their grounds of debt and depone upon the verity thereof, to be reported to the Court of Session, in terms of the statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANGUS MACMILLAN Drover in Maryburgh.

THAT upon the application of ARCHIBALD STEVENSON merchant in Glasgow, and sundry other creditors, Lord Ellick Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did request the whole real and personal estate of the said Angus Macmillan situated within Scotland, and appointed the creditors to meet at Maryburgh, upon the 28th day of October now last, for the purpose of naming an interim-factor, in terms of the statute; which having been duly intimated, several of the creditors did accordingly meet on that day; and, in presence of Mr Colin Campbell Sheriff-substitute of Invernesshire, Commissioner appointed to attend the meeting. They made choice of Ewen Cameron of Glenlivet to be interim-factor, and appointed a general meeting of the creditors to be held in the house of Allan Maclean vintner in Maryburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee or trustees for managing the said sequestrated estate. Of which this public notice is given, in terms of the statute thereunto.

That the said factor having applied to the Sheriff-substitute to name days for examining the bankrupt and his family, or others acquainted with his business, he appointed the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of November current, and 2d day of December next, for that purpose; within the sheriff-court house at Port-William, at eleven o'clock for noon of each of these days.

It is therefore requested the creditors will attend.

30th Oct. 1783.

EWEN CAMERON.

DALKEITH ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for the Dalkeith District of Roads, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 14th day of November current, at two o'clock afternoon, when the Trustees are requested to attend.

CARRON GRATES, SMOKE STOVES, REGISTERS, LAUNDRY HEATERS, STEWING STOVES, &c.

To be sold at the BLOCK TIN and LAMP WAREHOUSE

WILLIAM FRASER, TIN-PLATE WORKER.

Lockenbooths, Edinburgh.

WHO begs leave respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has at present on hand an assortment of Block-Tin Registers, for every other purpose as well as the Kitchens. Apertments and Common Oils, of the best qualities, and other articles in his branch of trade.

He has had lately consigned to him, a variety of Carron Grates, Smoke Stoves, with Registers, Cast Fenders, Laundry Heaters, and Stewing Stoves, which, for polish and neatness, are equal to any in town, and are sold on the most reasonable terms.

Wines from Cadiz and San Lúcar.

THE PRINCE WILLIAM, M^{rs} NANCY RANNEY Miller, sailed today for San Lúcar. Merchants or others, who desire to have wines home from Cadiz or San Lúcar to Leith by this vessel, will please forward their orders by post, desiring their correspondents at Cadiz to send the wines round to San Lúcar for the ship.

The Prince William is a fast sailing vessel, and every way fit for the wine trade.

Not to be repeated.

Leith, Nov. 12, 1783.

A TUTOR WANTED.

HE must be capable to teach Latin, Writing, and English grammar; if he understands French it will be the more acceptable.

A person who has been either a Teacher in a Public School, or a Tutor with a preference, if properly qualified; and if a little advanced in life, and has had the experience of teaching youth, it will be esteemed the greater advantage.

Apply, for further particulars, to the Rev. Mr George Elliot, minister of the gospel at Cariden, near Berrowdown.

Not to be repeated.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FOREMAN, to superintend a Stocking-Manufactory.

He must be complete master of his business, and write a tolerable hand.

A person that has been in the practice of working Fancy-hose and Machine-frames will be preferred.

A genteel salary will be given.

Apply to William Coulter hosier, Edinburgh.

At a General Meeting held here this day, in consequence of advertisements published in the newspapers, by order of the Court, appointing a meeting of the Landholders of this county, to take under their consideration, a Petition to Parliament respecting a proper title to vote, and the reformation of unconstitutional abuses, which have lately taken place in that matter.

JAMES BOSWELL, Esq, of Auchincloss, then Clerk.

THE Meeting having heard a Petition to Parliament, transmitted by Mr Alexander Keith, writer to the Signet, Secretary to the Committee at Edinburgh, concerning a reformation in the Qualifications to vote in the Counties of Scotland; that a Petition ought to be presented; appointed a copy of it to be fairly wrote out on a large sheet of parchment, and to lie in the clerk's hands to be signed by the several Landholders of this county, and they appoint their clerk, with all convenient speed, (when it is so signed) to transmit the same to the Secretary of the General Committee at Edinburgh, together with a certificate of the valuation of the lands belonging to each proprietor from the Cell-books of the county.

By order of the county,

(Signed) JAMES BOSWELL, Clerk.

DISTILLERY

WILLIAM MUIRE late Supervisor, and JOHN STEWART late officer of Excise, humbly acquaint the Public in general, and their friends in particular, That they have erected a large Distillery at Tollymore, near Huntly, where they propose carrying on the Distillery Business, in a manner never before attempted in that country.

A final stop being now put to private stills, and the grain low, they intend to sell at a reduced price. Those who please to favour them with commissions may depend on being punctually and reasonably served.

N. B. Wanted for said Distillery, a Clerk perfectly qualified. No objections though he has been some time in the Excise.

Letters, post paid, directed to William Muir, and Co. will be properly attended to.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of RATHO, lying in

the parish of Ratho, six miles west of Edinburgh, near the great road leading to Glasgow. The next free rent of the whole, converting the virtual at a medium of the years for eight years past, amounts to 289 l. 4 s. 11 d. 8 pence. The estate consists of 317 Scots acres, 1 rood, 24 falls, all inclosed except about twenty acres; 1400 Scotch of the Crown, and is valued in the 1783 books at 5000 l. Scots.

There is a good old house, garden, and pigeon-hole. The lands of a considerable part of the estate are expired; and there is a great deal of valuable planting.

For particulars enquire at Mr Mitchellson, Carrubber's Close, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

David Hagart at Ranshall Farm will show the boundaries of the estate.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 8.

Bank Stock, — 3 per cent. Old Ann. —

4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 77 1/2 s. 3 d. Ditto New Ann. —

3 per cent. con. 60 1/2 s. 3 d. Ditto 1751, —

3 per cent. red. 59 1/2 s. 6 d. Exchequer Bills, 8 d. d. —

3 per cent. 1726, — Navy Bills, 13 d. d. —

Long Ann. 18 7-16ths a 9-16ths 3 per cent. Scrip. 6 1/2 s. 6 d. —

a 3 s. 7-16ths, — 4 per cent. Scrip. —

Short Ann. 1778, — Light Long Ann. —

India Stock, — Omnium, —

3 per cent. Ann. — Lottery Tickets, 24 l. 13 s. 4 d. —

India Bond, 13 d. d. —

South Sea Stock, —

WIND AT DEAL.

Nov. 7. E.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 2.

Per Quarter.

Wheat, 30 s. a 26 s. 6 d. Boiling ditto, 32 s. 6 d. —

Fine ditto, ditto, 26 s. a 22 s. 6 d. Tick, 26 s. a 22 s. 6 d. —

Rye, 17 s. a 23 s. Small ditto, 32 s. —

Oats, 12 s. a 13 s. Tares, 20 s. a 25 s. —

Barley, 18 s. a 20 s. Rape Seed, —

Malt, 36 s. a 43 s. —

Grey Pease, 21 s. a 22 s. —

White ditto, ditto, —

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 9.

Ditto Sight, 34 3.

Rotterdam, 34 21 3/4 U.

Agio of the Bank from Holland, 1/2 p. —

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 8.
At the Court at St James's, the 5th of November 1783.

P R E S E N T.

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.
WHEREAS by his Majesty's order in Council, bearing date the 6th of June last, allowing the importation of tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, and from thence imported directly into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in British or American ships, by British subjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in, or belonging to the said United States, or any of them, and containing regulations for the landing and warehousing, under his Majesty's locks, all such tobacco, it is, among other things directed, That the importer shall pay down in ready money, the duty commonly called the Old Subsidy: And whereas, by an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for preventing certain instruments from being required from ships belonging to the United States of America, and to give to his Majesty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the said United States," it is, among other things enacted, That during the continuance of the said act, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty in Council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to give such directions, and to make such regulations with respect to duties, drawbacks or otherwise, for carrying on the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and the people and territories of the said United States, as to his Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby order and direct, That the importer of any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America, and imported directly from thence into the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Greenock, or either of them, in the manner expressed in the above recited order, shall be at liberty, until further order, to enter into bond for the payment, as well of the said duty, commonly called the Old Subsidy, as of all the further duties due for such tobacco, in the manner, and with the allowances mentioned in the said order: and his Majesty is hereby further pleased to order and direct, That if any tobacco which has been so imported, during the continuance of this order, from the territories of the said United States, into the said ports of London, Bristol, Cowes, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Greenock, shall be afterwards taken, within the time limited, out of the warehouses wherein the same shall be secured under his Majesty's locks, as directed by the before recited order, at either of the above ports, to be exported directly from thence, the bonds which have been, or shall be entered into for payment of the said duties, shall be discharged in manner directed by the several acts of Parliament in force. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Whitchall, Nov. 8.

The following Address having been transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord North, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has been presented to the King: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Freeholders of the County of Inverness.

WE, your Majesty's very loyal and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Inverness, assembled at the Michaelmas Head Court, beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the birth of a young Princess; on the recovery of our most amiable Queen, from a late dangerous illness, and on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attaining to the years of Majority; and your Majesty may be assured, that we shall always feel particular satisfaction in whatever has a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate the Hanoverian line of succession to the Crown of Great Britain.

It is with grateful hearts we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness in the late supply of provisions sent to the poor of this county, which has proved a most sensible relief to many of your subjects, reduced through want of subsistence to a most deplorable condition.

Signed by our appointment, by
SIMON FRASER, Prefect.

Inverness, October 7, 1783.

War-Office, Nov. 8, 1783.

ROYAL Regiment of Horse Guards, William Thompson, Gent. is appointed to be Quarter Master, vice Thomas Palmer.
3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet William Barker to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Moberton.
2d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Benjamin Edwards, on the half-pay of the 2d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Morley.
12th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Pell, on the half-pay of the late 96th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Radcliffe.
13th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Lowrie, on the half-pay of the late 86th regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Turnbull.
15th Regiment of foot, Edward Gray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Bathe.
18th Regiment of foot, Thomas Francis Bigham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Delaney.
31st Regiment of foot, Ensign Benjamin Bartlett, to be Lieutenant, vice Josiah Champagne.
36th Regiment of foot, Cameron, Gent. to be Ensign in the additional company.
47th Regiment of foot, Ensign Paulus Emilins Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Midgely Burroughs.
49th Regiment of foot, Ensign Ommaney Wrench, to be Lieutenant, vice William Brooke Jones. Ensign Robert Hamilton, on the half-pay of the 48th regiment, to be Ensign, vice Ommaney Wrench.
38th Regiment of foot, Robert Denoe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bladen Tinker.
59th Regiment of foot, Captain Zachary Bailey, on the half-pay of the late 89th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Ambrose Simpson.
62d Regiment of foot, Major Stephens Howe, on the half-pay of the late 81st regiment, to be Major, vice Eric Hawker. William Pendred Taylor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Fisher.
68th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Nathaniel Cooper to be Captain of a company, vice William Thompson. Ensign George Chaper to be Lieutenant, vice Nathaniel Cooper.
71st Regiment of foot, Ensign Hugh McDonald to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Campbell.
99th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Josiah Champagne, of the 31st regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Harding.
Lieutenant William Pugh, of Captain Pemble's independent company of invalids, to be Lieutenant in Captain Mores's independent company, vice Donald McDonald.
Lieutenant Donald McDonald, of Captain Forbes's independent company of invalids, to be Lieutenant in Captain Pemble's independent company, vice William Paghe.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Nov. 7.

Deal, 5. Early this morning the brig Hendrick, La Frentz, from Hamburg for Oporto, with slaves, copper, corn, &c. was lost on the Goodwin Sand, the master and crew were saved by the Deal boats.
The Blessing, Cooper, from Archangel to London, is put into Blackwick in Shetland.
The John, Green, from Maryland to London, is put into Dover in great distress; it is feared the cargo is much damaged.
The John, Watson, from Dublin to Maryland, after having been out at sea a month, and 230 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear, is put back to Cork in a very leaky condition, and considerably damaged in her hull, sails, and rigging.
The Grange, Kincaid, from Clyde to Virginia, sprung a leak in a gale of wind, and has been obliged to put into Lisbon to repair, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.
The Success, from Dublin, is lost on Cape Henlopen; the crew and part of the cargo saved.

From the London Papers, Nov. 8.

Frontiers of Turkey, Oct. 1. A few days after the Bairam, there were great movements at Constantinople among the Janinaries and the people, who, with loud cries, demanded war. The occasion of the tumult was a conversation attributed to the Grand Seigneur, in which it is pretended that his Highness said to one of his confidants, that if religion would permit it, he would most willingly resolve to sacrifice the small provinces in Europe, rather than engage in a war which must necessarily prove disastrous. These troubles have obliged the Ministers of the two Imperial Courts to shut themselves up in their hotels for some days, and at the departure of the last couriers, tranquillity was not re-established. According to the letters which contain these advices, it was not doubted but the Sultan would be forced to declare war, the preparations for which were continued with activity, while all good Mussulmen ran to arms, setting up continual cries for war, and the Captain Pacha had set sail.

Berlin, Oct. 14. A Prussian Nobleman having lately presented a petition to his Sovereign, for the purpose of obtaining a commission in the army for his son, received from his Majesty the following remarkable answer:

"Most illustrious, dear, and faithful!"

"I HAVE seen your petition concerning your son. It is proper to inform you, that some time since I have given orders to admit no persons of rank in my armies, as those gentlemen, after a campaign or two, thinking themselves exceedingly clever, generally retire, settling on their own estates, where they enjoy the reputation of having been in the service. If your son chooses to be a soldier, I assure you his title will avail nothing for his preferment, unless he endeavours to acquire the knowledge requisite in his profession."

P. S. In the King's own hand—"As our young nobility in general never learn any thing, they are of course exceedingly ignorant. In England, one of the King's sons, wishing to instruct himself, has not hesitated to set out in the navy as a common soldier. If any one of our men of fashion should by chance distinguish himself, and prove useful to his country, he will have no occasion of pluming himself on his quality. Titles and births are nothing else than vanity and folly. True merit is personal."

(Signed) FREDERIC.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday at noon, a very full and general Court of Proprietors was held at the India-house in Leadenhall-street, at the request of nine Proprietors. Sir Henry Fletcher having taken the chair soon after twelve o'clock, the minutes of the last Court were read; these were succeeded by the last dispatches from India, which on account of their being very long, and many parts no way concordant to the business in question, were read short. The Chairman then acquainted the Court, they were summoned at the requisition of nine Proprietors, viz. Governor Johnstone, Mr. Dallas, Mr. M'Pherson, &c. who would, no doubt, acquaint them with their reasons for desiring a Court.

Governor Johnstone then rose: he said it would seem impertinent in him, or the worthy gentlemen who had done him the honour of joining their names, if they should have troubled the Proprietors on any insignificant matter; but he trusted every person then present would have a very different opinion of the business he should introduce. The Governor then entered into a detail of the affairs of India from the time of Mr Hastings's setting his foot in that country to the present hour; in which he gave a very full and clear description of the transactions of that gentleman, by whose endeavours, integrity, and diligence (and by no other means) India had been preserved; and that at a time when the powers who were inimical to the India Company were more numerous, warlike, and powerful, than had ever been before seen in India; and all this at a time when the treasures were empty, and all the affairs of the Company to totally deranged, that no conduct, opposite to that which the Governor-General had pursued, could possibly have preserved the Company from ruin and disgrace. He took a full view of the several charges which the enemies of Mr Hastings had brought against him, respecting the Mahratta war, the disobedience of the Court of Directors, and the use that had been made of such arguments even in the Grand Assembly of the nation, to effect the removal of a man, whose place many figured for, who had no such shining abilities to boast of as had distinguished the present Governor, nor could they lay claim to greater integrity. He then considered the consequences that were likely to result to the Company's affairs if Mr Hastings, piqued at the disagreeableness of his situation, should leave India at such a period. It was the hearty wish of every man who had the prosperity of India at heart, that Mr Hastings should remain, till the peace he had now effected among the country powers was established; and he was sure he could have no desire to continue in India an hour longer, but come home directly to face his enemies, and clear himself from that load of obloquy which his character had laboured under. He then moved.

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that Mr Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, deserves the most grateful thanks of the East India Company, for his integrity and services; and that he be requested to continue in India till he has perfected his plan of pacification with the country powers, and completed his reform in Bengal, and the subordinate settlements; as it is conceived his resignation, at this critical time, would be highly detrimental to the affairs of the Company."

Mr Dallas seconded the motion, after a brilliant speech in favour of the Governor-General.
Mr Moore objected to the thanks of the General Court; he proposed Mr Hastings for disobeying the orders from home, and plunging the Company into a war with the country powers, in which he was very warm; and hinted, that the Proprietors

would behave very impolitic in passing such a resolution, when a great body of the Legislature had, upon a canvass into the Governor-General's conduct, thought proper to recommend to the Directors his recall.

Sir Henry Fletcher spoke as to the Mahratta war, and the disobedience of orders.

Mr Sullivan, within the bar, warmly espoused the cause of Mr Hastings.

Governor Johnstone, Mr Dallas, Mr Moore, Mr Smith, and other Proprietors, replied; till the debate ran out to a considerable length, without any new lights being thrown on the business.

At five o'clock it was resolved to put the question: Mr Moore, however, insisted on dividing the Court, when he stood alone in the negative; all the other Proprietors dividing for the affirmative of Governor Johnstone's motion.

Some conversation then took place respecting the earliest mode of conveying this intelligence to Bengal. It was at length left to the discretion of the Directors, who promised to transmit it as early as possible.

The Court de Pontall, son of the celebrated Portuguese Minister, is now in this metropolis, as it is said, upon a matter of great importance to the Courts of Lisbon and London.

The orders from America for the manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield, we are assured, exceed at this period, any that ever came from the continent beyond the Atlantic.

The Amsterdam Gazette, arrived this day, under the article *Hague, Nov. 3.* contains some strictures upon the present English Ministry, as endeavouring, "by intrigue and cabal, to bring matters back to the situation they were, thrown in by Sir Joseph Yorke." In consequence of this, "two foreign Ministers at the Hague had received advices from the Ministers of their respective Courts at London, that Mr Charles Fox, who found not a shadow of pretence for the attack made upon the Republic, had notified to them, that the intended Ambassador from Holland would not be agreeable to his Court."

Nothing can be more absurd than the interference of law in the case of duelling. Can magistrates do a greater injury to society than by hindering two wretches from going to the duel their own way? The spirit of duelling is a purifier, and may rid the world of many plagues. Why then disturb mankind with their idle quarrels and contests, when we might make our quietus with a bare bodkin.

Bills of reform serve excellently as tubs thrown out to the winds to amuse the people, and display the oratorical abilities of long-winded and speculative men. It is easy to talk, to talk, and talk of reform, but as the world now stands, nothing can be more impracticable.

Among other lucrative places, that of hangman seems to create daily in emolument. Probably it will soon be an object of parliamentary economy, and contract will for the future be hanged by contract.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Newenham, to Leith, dated Aug. 27.

The country between Reggio and St Severino had been in constant agitation from the 27th to the 31st of July, on which day, about two o'clock in the morning, a violent storm of wind came from the mountains, which, lasting two hours, was succeeded by a dead calm; about five o'clock, the sky was overcast with heavy black clouds, and at half after five they had a tremendous shock, which continued full two minutes. Most of the buildings in the neighbouring towns, that had been cracked or damaged by the former earthquakes, were entirely destroyed; there were but few people lost, as they had sufficient notice to escape. Great quantities of the grain that had been sent from Naples for the relief of the wretched inhabitants of that country have been destroyed; but the great lake which had been occasioned by the stopping up of the rivers on the 7th and 7th of last February, has got vent, otherwise the remaining inhabitants must have left that country, as the stagnated water was beginning to affect the air; the green fern on it was many inches thick, and the stream that came from it was foetid for several miles. The general opinion is, that the most part of Calabria Ultra is undermined, and that the surface will never settle until the combustible matter below gets full vent, like Vesuvius or Atna. A violent disorder at present rages in both the Calabrias. Persons affected with it complain of sharp pains in their stomach, which, if not removed, carry them off in two or three days; but the mortality among the cattle has ceased. This last shock was sensibly felt many leagues off, and vast quantities of weeds which are known to grow only in very deep water, were found floating on the surface. The inhabitants of Naples, and the adjacent country, are under continual apprehensions as Mount Vesuvius has raged more violently than usual, and throws up vast quantities of lava and large stones.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 8.

"We have little or no news at present in town, nor indeed is any looked for till the meeting of parliament on Tuesday next, when there will be business enough in all conscience to employ the representatives of the people, and engage their attention. The affairs of Ireland threaten the most serious consequences, and, in a very short time, we shall see how two independent parliaments of two different kingdoms will deliberate, resolve, and act, in concert with one sovereign executive power, and how the Sovereign may be under a necessity of asserting, as King of Ireland, which as King of Great Britain he may be under an equal necessity of dissenting from! Such is the dilemma that his patriotic and coalescing ministers have brought him into! how they will bring him out, time will discover.
"Notwithstanding the reports so industriously circulated that there is no foundation for the assertion that the Duke of Portland had paid a visit to Lord George, on public business, the truth of it is as well known, as that his Lordship, in behalf of himself and the Bedford interest, peremptorily declined all idea of coming into office with the present men in power.
"Lord T—— is immovably fixed in his resentment against the Ministry, and has declared, that nothing shall prevail upon him to accept again of any public situation, whilst the reins of Government shall be entirely given into the hands of the Bedford interest.
"To such a pitch of insolence has the Volunteers of Ireland lately arrived, that several of the Delegates have lately had the assurance to frank their own letters;—and, what is more extraordinary, they have been suffered to pass!

"A great personage is said to have strongly recommended an immediate and particular attention to the recovering the dry balances reported by the Commissioners of Accounts to the due of individuals to the Crown, in consequence of which

extents have accordingly been issued to a very large amount. The parties against whom the proceedings have commenced, are General Gage, Governor Johnstone, the executors of the late General Townshend, father to Mr Alderman Townshend, and other distinguished persons; but the delay in the payment of their respective balances is generally ascribed to the very tedious adjustment of official accounts.

On Sunday last, was married at Westler Livelands, James Christie, Esq; to Miss Maitland daughter to the Hon. Charles Murray-Maitland.

This day, the Court of Session sat down, when the Hon. Henry Erskine, and Alexander Wight, Esq; Advocates, were received with the usual formalities; the former as Lord Advocate, and the latter as Solicitor-General. Both these gentlemen appeared in their silk gowns, and took their seats in the side of the bar.

On Sunday morning, at one o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out in Mr Cunningham's distillery near Dundee, which almost entirely consumed the same before any assistance could be got. Fortunately the premises were insured.

Thursday last, a shop in Little Bow was broke into, and a great quantity of printed cloths, lawns, &c. with all the money in the shop, carried off.

Last week the Professors of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, were pleased to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on Mr William Forbes, late of the Sutherland regiment.

We hear from Nairn, that at the fair there Friday last, there was a fine show of horned cattle, which sold fast, and at great prices; the weather there, for some time past, has been very dry and rainy, but luckily the most of the wheat was sown before this unwholesome weather came on.

Thursday last, at the new market at Laurencekirk, there was a great show of cattle, which sold briskly at high prices; hams, yarn, and other manufactures of the country, likewise went with ready sale at good prices. This market, from its situation, and the well chosen time of its being held, bids fair to be of permanent advantage to the country.

The accounts from almost every part of the country mention a state of the crops as being extremely good. In Angus, and all the southern districts, they have not had a more bountiful crop these twenty years. In the neighbourhood of Banff, and along the coast eastward, potatoes are at five pence a peck, and oat meal under a shilling.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE FROM GLASGOW.

WE are informed from Glasgow, that the celebrated Comic Opera of the Castle of Andalusia was performed there on Monday evening last, in which Miss Morris, from the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, made her first appearance in the part of Lorenza, in which she was received with the highest degree of applause, and gave evident marks of her becoming a very distinguished favourite in the musical department of the drama.

We hear, from another quarter, that the Theatre there opened Monday evening, with the Opera of the Castle of Andalusia, and the favourite musical entertainment of the Agreeable Surprise; the former was decorated with new scenery; the extension of which gave a splendor to the representation. Two scenes, one of the Cave, at the opening of the piece, and that of the Castle, in the third act, were finished in a very masterly manner; and the performance throughout the whole evening gave the greatest satisfaction to a very polite and numerous audience.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 6.

"The House of Lords met yesterday, and adjourned till Friday next.

"Sir Edward Newenham intends to bring on the great business of Parliamentary Reformation, Friday next, in the House of Commons."

"On the first inst. died suddenly, Miss Clancy, daughter of the late Mr William Clancy. The circumstances related to this lady's death, are very extraordinary; on the morning of her decease, she told the family she had passed a most disagreeable night, having dreamed that her eldest sister, (a widow lady who resides in France) was dead, and that her ghost had appeared to her, warning her of an immediate dissolution: at first she refused to credit the ghost, declaring her health to be very good, but the apparition persevered in asserting, she had but a few hours to live. The dream affected her much, but she was cheered out of her fears. She paid some morning visits, and retired to her devotions. At dinner she was very cheerful, and suddenly dropping her knife and fork, complained of a violent pain in her head, and instantly expired.

"The debate in the Irish House of Commons, on Mr Flood's motion for economy, and the reduction of the army, which took place on Monday the 3d instants, was extremely long and uninteresting. As every thing material, advanced on either side, is contained in the two following speeches, we deemed it unnecessary to trouble our readers with any more on the subject."

Mr Flood. I have not heard any argument opposed to my present motion. I am told it is premature; it ought to be made in the Committee of Supplies; the Committee of Supplies will sit on Wednesday, and I am therefore told that I am to sit on Monday. Gentlemen are so averse to economy, that they beg to put off the consideration of it even for a day; and they are entering upon points of special pleading with me. Why tell me of the Committee of Supplies? I am asking for a necessary retrenchment. What have the Committee of Supplies to say to retrenchment? It may have something indeed to say to expense, but I want a Committee of Economy. I am told also of gratitude; we are to ruin ourselves out of gratitude; alas, my country! you are to be deluged only thro' the medium of your virtues. It is said the majority of the Parliament agreed to the necessity of the augmentation, but does therefore follow that it was right? Is the majority of the Parliament always right? If it was, I would not have now to ask Great Britain for securing us our freedom, because a majority of the Parliament thought any further security unnecessary. Is it then, because ten years ago the Parliament did wrong, that it is still to do so? Shall I persist in an error, because I have once committed it? But all this was done when Ireland was not free; I say so; it was because you were not that it was done, and I want you now to retrench, because you have liberty to speak; but we are told of wars and rumours of wars—the trumpet is sounded in the north. What are we to keep up an army to assist Great Britain in a war of speculation, that when a war really happens, we may not have money to support her. But look to Great Britain, and see how she apprehend a war. What has been her conduct? She has disbanded her troops, because she does not think of war,

and we are to keep up our troops because we expect her to engage in one. But what my honourable friend near me has said (Mr Parsons) is decisive to me that we must have peace, because England is not able to defray the expenses of war; she has long been running the race of ruin; she has been often told by her friends what her situation would be; she passed the Rubric—the found herself not yet destroyed—the disregarded all warnings, and she hurried on to her undoing. You will be in the same predicament—but you say we ought to give every assistance in our power to Great Britain—I say so too, and I want you to save now, in order that you may be extravagant when her necessities shall require it. Gentlemen say, in the reign of King William we were bound up by an English law to have 12,000 men; but see how that fact is—there was at that time a reigning king in Ireland, natural affection and the prejudices of religion were to be combated, and yet England, at that period, would not suffer us to have more than 12,000 men, lest we might infringe upon her rights; that number was necessary in order to support the English in this country—it was an army of liberty. Let us adopt the system now, and say we will not have an army of more than 12,000 men; let the system of liberty established in England, become now the system of Irish economy; or will you say, that a time when this country was in a state of war, when the Roman Catholics were your enemies, you ought to have but 12,000, and now that you are in profound peace, that you have taken the Roman Catholics to your arms, you ought to have 15,000 men?

But you will say, that it would be ungenerous not to give England 3000 of our troops, to guard her colonies. I do not wish to diminish the number; give her 3000 troops—the debt of gratitude is paid; but do not keep 12,000 at home. Nay, but it has been voted that 12,000 men are necessary for the defence of this kingdom. Be it so; you have double the number of Volunteers; you have two millions of Roman Catholics your friends, and will you, because you resolution an establishment of 15,000 men, at a time you had no Volunteers, and when you had not reason to suppose the Roman Catholics in your interest. Now that they are your friends, and that you have 15,000 Volunteers, say you want 15,000 soldiers. I do not want you to lessen your generosity to Great Britain, I want you to moderate your expenses at home. You say we promised to rise and fall with Great Britain; let me compare it to our finances; she has fallen in her expenses—let us fall too; you are reversing the promise, you are rising now she has fallen, and you must fall when she shall rise. It has been said that this is just the commencement of a peace, and that after the late peace our revenues rose considerably. I say then, if after so considerable a rise in our revenue, it is after all the new duties that have been imposed, Ireland is still running faster into debt—it is the very reason why we should practise economy, because, otherwise it is evident we cannot equalize our expenses. Where will then be the money to pay these forces? Will you get it from Ireland?—No; search Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, you will not get the money. Will you get it from England? No—she is almost in a state of bankruptcy—she has found, that however opulent a nation may be, her extravagance may out-run her resources. She will say to you, you have necessities to back your demand:—but we have impotence to strengthen our excuse—Or may she not say to you, you profligate, you have squandered away your all, when you could not be of service, and you will not when I shall have need, have ability to assist me. Again, Gentlemen say we agree, economy is necessary, but this is not the mode; try our civil list first—what will then be said;—ah! I do not injure this man,—ah! I do not beggar that man—pray, let this matter pass on—pray let that matter go by—and why—because, all you can do on this head will afterwards be of no signification—Do not then enter upon your civil retrenchment, because, the most you can affect there will be of little avail; and do not begin with your military establishments, because retrenchment in that is the only one which can be any ways effectual. Begin with your civil list first, because there you can do nothing. Defer your military till last, because there something may be done; and thus I am too early and too late, doing something and doing nothing, until the country in the end is brought to ruin. I am ashamed to seize you on the subject; but I must say a word more. The people want a reform, they are sickened at our corruption, and there are perhaps some gentlemen in this House to whom a Parliamentary reform might not be very agreeable. Let them agree to the present motion; the people of Ireland are rational—and will be content to live under any good and well regulated form of Government; show them you are their friends, and they will be your supporters; convince them of your integrity, they will no longer think of a reform, because that reform will be no longer necessary. It has been said, that the augmentation was first objected to through pique, but that the offensive expression once removed, the House readily acquiesced; the fact was, as I said before, you had then a wife and a subtle Minister; he proposed 12,000 men for the defence of this country—it was carried—the just of this motion was not seen, but it soon followed—if 12,000 men were necessary at home, you must have more than an army of 12,000, and 15,000 were accordingly voted; thus you were trepanned into the measure, by an appearance of serving the country. I now, in the name of the kingdom, exhort you, as far as one man can do, to adopt the present motion, as absolutely necessary for the salvation of Ireland.

Mr Grattan.—I rise, Sir, to speak on this subject, which has been frequently before the House already. The question is, will you withdraw from the common cause, that quota of troops which hitherto you have maintained? Are the circumstances of the country such as you think demand it, and if you are crazy enough to think so, will his Majesty assent to that opinion?—There never was a time when we could make reduction with a worse grace, because this country is now as eminently happy in trade, as Britain is the reverse.—In 1760, England possessed, almost unrivalled, the trade of all the world.—She possessed America, and owed one hundred and fifty millions less than she owes at present. Ireland had no trade at all, and her constitution was denied;—yet at that day it was thought wise to augment the army, and shall we reduce it now, when we have obtained a free constitution—a free trade—when we have obtained a judges bill—a limited military bill—an Habeas Corpus bill,—when every thing that we have demanded has been conceded? Shall we in that moment withdraw our quota of troops. Before we obtained those advantages, we had to Britain, that provided the world acknowledge our constitutional and commercial rights, we would stand or fall with her. And when they have been acknowledged, to the full satisfaction of every man, 'tis proposed to withdraw the support of our army. Sup-

pose, instead of saying we will stand or fall with Britain, we had said, "and when those things shall be done, (when our rights shall be acknowledged, and established) we will then in return, withdraw from you the support of our army," and yet in effect, this is the proposal at present made. I do not entirely agree in all that has been said of gratitude; we owe no gratitude but for the plantation trade; but this we owe to England, and to our own honour, that we shall not depart from an old covenant.

The navy of England protects our trade, and yet, as an equivalent, pay 70,000 l. a year to maintain the troops destined to serve in the plantations. This is not a dear purchase for protecting that which cost England so many millions. Has success made us niggardly, and shall we become unkind to England, just at the moment she has shown kindness to us? We have indeed held out the language of magnanimity to England, and shall we fail in the performance?—No, there are many other places to make retrenchment; we grant a Pension List of 80,000 l. a year, yet complain of 70,000 l. paid to an army—paid for the protection of the British navy! We may indeed make very great reductions in the army extraordinary. We may make great reductions in the revenue department, and in others. These reductions will, I trust, far exceed the pay of our augmentation. These are retrenchments that ought to be made,—but the number of our forces ought not to be diminished.

On a division there appeared,
Against Mr Flood's motion, Noes 132
For the motion, Ayes 58
Majority — 74

CRATTAN AND FLOOD.

Question and Answer.
Q. PRAY, what has given to Flood a mortal wound?
A. Grattan's obtaining fifty thousand pound.
Q. Will Flood forgive an injury so fore?
A. Yes, if they give him fifty thousand more.

THE BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, begins drawing on Monday next. There is not two blanks to a prize; and the prizes payable without any deduction. The original tickets, and shares, from a half to a sixteenth, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at WHITE and MITCHELL's opposite to the Tru- Church, Edinburgh, on account of Messrs. Richardson and Goodluck, London, remarkable for selling the most capital prizes. At this office, all business respecting the Lottery is transacted by authority of Government, and no where else in Scotland.—Besides the different capital prizes of 20,000 l. 10,000 l. 5000 l. 2000 l. 1000 l. and 500 l. the first drawn ticket for the first twelve days is entitled to 500 l. each, the first drawn on the 13th day to 1000 l. first drawn on the 19th day to 1500 l. first drawn on the 22d day to 2000 l. first drawn on the 25th and 28th days to 3000 l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000 l.—Schemes at large, containing the present prices, to be had gratis at the Office.—Letters post paid duly answered.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Nov. 6. A boat from the Highlands, with herrings.

SAILED, Nov. 5. Cornwallis, House, for Antigua, with goods; Castleisle, Mackinlay, for Jamaica, with goods; Jean and Meny, Macfaymon, for Dublin, with ditto; Savannah Stewart, for ditto, with ditto.—6. Molly and Betty, Muir, for Killybeg, with salt, &c. Peggy, Duncan, for Antigua, with goods.—7. Mary, Weir, for Belfast, with coals.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 11. Katharine, Muirhead, from Rhinestone, with coals; Diligence, Macon, from Carron, with ditto; Margaret, Trotter, from Inverness, with goods; Good lot, Houston, from N. Bergen, with tar; Success, Ferrier, from Kirkcaldy, with green-wood; Endeavour, Tannet, from Thurso, with kelp; Providence, Hillop, from St David's, with potatoes.—8. Three Friends, Munro, from Shetland, with goods; Mary, Sibbald, from ditto, with ditto; Fortune, Charteris, from Alloa, with wales; Ellick, Wigham, from N. Bergen, with coals and crooked wood; Mally, Tulloch, from Borrowstounness, with coals; Erskine, Ross, from ditto, with coals; Alcock, with peats.

SAILED, Katharine and Isabel, Lyell, for Dundee and Perth, with goods; Prince William, Ramsay, for —, with coals, &c.; General Minto, Knight, for Dundee, with goods; Friendship, Ritchie, for London, with goods.

TO BE SOLD.

Being the property of a Gentleman,
A PAIR of Strong, Full-sized, long-tailed, Black Coach GELDINGS, thoroughly broke into a carriage. Are in good condition, and fit for immediate work.
For particulars, enquire at Peter Ramsay, Cowgate Port, Edinburgh.
Nov. 12. 1783.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON.

THE JEAN,
ROBERT GRINDLAY Master.
IS now taking in goods, and will sail the 20th current.
Good accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the master at Borrowstounness, or Mr John Hutchison, merchant, Edinburgh.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

TO BE SOLD, by roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, on Wednesday the 26th November next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The Following Heritable SUBJECTS, belonging to Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch for himself, and as representing Alexander Johnston his father, in the three following Lots:

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of CARNSALLOCH, comprehending the findry tenements, farms, feu-duties and others therein described, with an elegant mansion house, office-house, gardens, inclosures, and policy thereto belonging, and certain other parcels of land, all lying in the county of Dumfries, valued at twenty years purchase of the neat rent, after all deductions, and amounting the upset-price at said valuation to 16,743 l. 18 s. 10 d. 6-11ths Sterling money. No value to put upon the house and offices.

LOT II. The Barony of CARNLITH, comprehending the farms and others therein described, lying in the shewry of Kirkcubright, is valued at twenty-one years purchase of the neat rent after all deductions, amounting the upset-price to 4576 l. 16 s. 4 d. 6-11ths Sterling. The subjects in both these Lots are holden of the Crown blend. The proprietor hath right to the thirds of the first lot; and the thirds of the second lot, being Bishop's thirds, are deduced from the gross rent, as usual in like cases.

The baronies of Carnsalloch and Carnlith do each of them entitle the proprietor to a vote in the election of a member of Parliament.

LOT III. A Decree of Adjudication, at the instance of the said Alexander Johnston and others, against John Maclean of Lochmole, dated 16th July 1773, adjudging his lands and estate for payment of two considerable annuities and annualities; but the same being valued at 2 per cent. of the principal sum and annuities, the upset-price, after deduction of all partial payments, amounts, at said valuation, to 322 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale are in the office of Mr Alexander Ross deputy clerk of session, who, or Mr Samuel Murellson, notary, writer to the signet, will inform as to all particulars.

